

COMMISSIONERS FOR JERSEY CITY

Vote to Be Taken April 15
All Over Hudson
County.

THREE CITIES HAVE IT

All Parties Hustling for Its
Adoption Across the
North River.

ITS WORKINGS IN TRENTON

People Still in Doubt—Com-
mended in Passaic, Though
Tax Went Up.

Plans are under way in Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne and Union Hill, all in Hudson county, N. J., for the calling of special elections on April 15 to decide for or against the adoption of the commission form of government. The act, approved on April 25, 1911, providing for a commission form of government, now in operation in Trenton, Passaic, Atlantic City, Long Branch, Nutley, Ridgewood, Ocean City and Ridgefield Park.

The act was rejected by Jersey City, Hoboken and Bayonne soon after President Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, induced the State Legislature to put through the measure with its referendum, initiative and recall features, but there is every indication that Jersey City at least will vote this time for the acceptance of the act. If it does New Jersey's second city, with a population of 267,779 by the 1910 census, will be the biggest municipality in the East to try the experiment of the imported Western system of local government. The outcome of the elections are problematical in Hoboken, Bayonne and Union Hill, which is officially known as Town of Union, although its post office name is Weehawken, as the political powers are opposed to adoption, but it is highly probable that the proposition will prevail in Bayonne, where on the first ballot commission government failed of adoption by only three votes.

In Jersey City all parties and factions are hustling for the commission plan. Mayor H. Otto Wittmann and city administration officials are campaigning for it, believing that it is comparatively easy work to elect the members of the new city commission. The anti-Wittmann Democrats, including the stiff-necked followers of the fast disintegrating machine, are demanding commission government, satisfied that they will be able to make deals for the election of men that will eliminate the Wittmannites from the future administration of affairs. The regular Republicans, grown weary of the barren years of carrying with a mighty vote for the commission plan, as they figure, there may be a chance to work in a Commissioner or two. The Progressives are occupying a front seat on the commission band wagon because they too have dreams of public service that are entirely commendable. Then there is a large body of Jersey City citizens who are of the opinion that an change will be an improvement over the kind of home government they have known hitherto with officers and men who have been a curse to the city. It is an open secret that politicians generally realize that commission government would win in Jersey City despite their opposition, and they therefore favor it in order to curry public favor with the people, whose partisanship in city affairs is fast weakening.

The Walsh act was rejected by Jersey City on July 18, 1911, by a vote of 16,654 to 11,587. The election was called by the opponents to the scheme then headed by former Sheriff James F. Kelly, a power in the Democratic machine, who thought that he wanted to be county leader and is still thinking. The commission government folks secured signatures for a special election after the Walsh act became operative, but they decided not to file the petition until autumn in order that the date for the election would automatically fall after the German act, placing the selection of the commission, leaving the selection of practical politicians in the control of the courts, went into effect. To their intense embarrassment Kelly and the Democratic organization looked things and the test on the question came when the old election law was still working and many voters were out of the city on their summer vacations.

During the campaign Mayor Wittmann made speeches favoring commission government. His chief lieutenants, including Frank Hague and the rank and file of the Democrats were against it, however, and to Hague, who is a power in the Hoboken section of the city, where the tenements and lodging houses are most numerous, got most of the credit for beating the commission plan.

The war, however, Mayor Wittmann, Frank Hague, John Rotherham, former Republican leader, who died last fall and the Bull Moose; James W. McClellan, Progressive; Wittmann's chief administration officials and many tried to force the issue by means of a petition and said that he would get signatures calling for an election, believing that the thing was going through anyway.

The campaign is being waged by the Jersey City Commission Government League, of which Joseph A. Dear of the *Journal* is the president, and municipal politics is being employed in each voting district to carry on the work. One of the most active hustlers in the league is County Judge Robert Carey, the original commission government boomer in New Jersey, who helped to draft the Walsh act and who has had much to do in disseminating the commission plan doctrine throughout the State.

If commission government wins in Jersey City it will mean that ninety-two heads of departments will be wiped out and the work of administering the city's affairs will devolve upon five commissioners, one of whom will be Mayor.

act in Hoboken is being waged by the Elective Commission Government League, of which W. L. E. Keuffel of Keuffel & Esser is the president. The forces against adoption will be led by the Democratic machine, which is all powerful.

"The organization will be against commission government," said Patrick R. Griffin, the Democratic leader, who is a great friend of President Wilson. "The people of Hoboken didn't want it on June 27, 1911, when they rejected the act by a vote of 4,922 to 2,969. The Republican organization helped Griffin and his followers defeat the measure, but they have since seen the light and it is said they are now out for the commission plan. The manner in which the 1911 election was conducted was not without criticism and two New Yorkers, who contended that commission government would be bad for Hoboken, are now serving terms in the State prison at Trenton for voting six times each. These men recently made confessions involving certain Hoboken politicians and there is every likelihood that their sworn statements will be made public before April 15.

Trenton is a second class city with a population of 96,815 in 1910, became a commission city on August 22, 1911, as the result of an election on June 20, in which figured intense public dissatisfaction over the way in which Republicans had been administering city affairs. Of the five commissioners elected three were Democrats and two were Republicans. Only one, Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly, director of public affairs, was new to city office holding. George R. La Barre, director of public safety, had been a Democratic politician since he was old enough to vote. He was opposed to the adoption of the commission plan, but is a believer in it now. J. Ridgway Fell, director of streets and public improvements, was formerly a city engineer. William F. Park, director of parks and public buildings, was a former street commissioner. Edward W. Lee is the director of revenue and finance.

It is agreed that there are still many people in Trenton who do not like the commission plan. The politicians who were beaten do not favor it. One of the leading newspapers of the town still says unkind things about the commission and its acts. The rank and file of the people, however, have settled down to the new condition of things, and although they are by no means excited over the new system it is evident that they are interested, judging from the kindly comments that are heard.

When the commission went into office the budget had been made up by the retiring common council and the Commissioners added \$50,000 to it, increasing the tax rate over the rate of the preceding year. This year's rate is \$2.10, as against \$2.12, a reduction of two points. It is admitted that the decrease is not altogether due to commission government, but largely to the action of the County Board of Taxes in raising the assessed valuations in outlying municipalities in Mercer county, thus cutting down Trenton's burden.

There is no doubt that the commission has worked many economies. It has also spent much money and is going to spend more on the theory that if the people are going to have improvements they must pay for them. One of its first acts, and one that was most criticized, was the establishment of a system of accounts. It cost \$5,000 or \$7,000, but it is a modern system and the Mayor says the city wouldn't part with it for \$10,000. At the end of its first year of work the city for the first time in its history had a surplus in its several department funds.

The commission has worked reforms in public bidding, and the city engineer and the city chemist are held responsible for materials furnished on street improvements by contractors. It has started plans for a city filtration plant and it is now working out a provision for a sewage disposal plant that will cost \$300,000. The commission has brought about the collection of \$100,000 of personal tax arrears without the cost of a penny to the city. J. Edwin Fell, the delinquent tax collector, receiving fees for his work. It has opened a tuberculosis hospital with 200 patients, fifteen of whom, though not cured, have been able to return to work. A modern dispensary has been established on the basement of the city hall. The cost of drugs used is \$300 a year, against \$15,000 formerly. The cost of maintaining the city almshouse is \$10,000 a year, \$6,000 less than in previous years. The question of a new almshouse, to be known as a Home for the Aged, is to be taken up.

"The old system," Mayor Donnelly said, "was absolutely devoid of business. The system and not the men were to blame. Men who worked under the old system are now rendering the city the most efficient service. Partisan politics in the city of Trenton is absolutely dead. The people have confidence in the commission, which is putting the town on its feet. There is nothing going on at the Democratic and Republican clubs now but pinocchio."

The old council met twice a month and the City Commissioners hold sessions twice a week. All business, the commissioners claim, is transacted in the open. When conferences are held for consideration of proposed ordinances or other matters newspaper men are always invited. According to Mayor Donnelly there has never been a partisan vote in the commission.

In Passaic, where charges of alleged graft in the Council formerly kept people on edge, the commission plan is being commended by the newspapers and taxpayers generally, although the first tax rate under the commission was increased from \$1.40 to \$1.75. This increase, it is claimed, was due in part to the fact that when the commissioners took office they found that the old Council had left them a debt legacy of \$50,000 that had to be met. One of its accomplishments of which the city commends.

mission is proudest is the Statewide fight made by Passaic which resulted in an order issued by the State Board of Public Utilities reducing the price of gas from 1.10 to 90 cents.

The experiment of commission government in Atlantic City was started last July at a trying time following graft revelations in official life which shocked the State. The commissioners have been a storm center of much criticism from politicians and others connected with the old order of things and the Atlantic City papers have not been complimentary. Mayor William Hiddle and his colleagues have started a municipal journal "to arouse public interest in the people's affairs and to dissipate public ignorance concerning them." The commissioners and many of the leading citizens not tied up politically claim that the new system is making good. In Hedgesfield Park there are three commissioners, Ernest W. Webber, Harry P. Ayres and Adolph Dehmer. The only member of the old village board, which also had its graft scandals, is Ayres. The village has had commission government since last April. Not long ago the commissioners were puzzled how to solve a problem presented by the failure of a trolley company to make good a franchise by building a line within a year and Mayor Webber put the puzzle up to the people. Did they want the franchise to lapse, as stipulated by the former board, or did they want the trolley? He called an informal election of the voters of the town and they decided by a big majority that they wanted the franchise to continue. So the commissioners agreed to regulate their official action accordingly.

"This is what I call real home government by the people themselves," said the Mayor.

The Walsh act is a combination of the Des Moines and the Galveston plans. The commissioners elected by the voters select the Mayor. They have all the administrative, judicial and legislative powers now possessed by the Mayor and City Council and at other executive and administrative bodies. Its principal claim is the centralization of responsibility and the removal of partisan politics from municipal affairs. All municipalities having a population of 10,000 or more may have a commission of five, and cities and towns of less than 10,000 may have three commissioners, unless the commission by ordinance decides to increase the number to five.

If Jersey City decides to accept the commission government plan, which seems to be a foregone conclusion, the first primary election for nominations will take place on the fourth Tuesday following the date the act is adopted. Any legal voter may become a candidate for nomination as commissioner, filing at least ten days before the primary with the city clerk a petition bearing the signatures of not less than twenty-five voters.

The names of all the candidates will be printed on the primary ticket without any party designation or mark of any kind. Each voter may put his cross in front of five names only. The ten men who receive the highest number of votes will be the candidates.

At the municipal election, which will take place on the fourth Tuesday following the primary, five of the ten candidates who get the highest number of votes will be the regularly chosen city commissioners.

So confident are all hands in Jersey City that they are going to have commission government that several scores of citizens willing to serve the public are now getting their rooms ready for the launching.

The latest of the New Jersey commission babies was born last Tuesday when Vineland, a banking post borough down in Cumberland county, voted to place the management of its affairs in the hands of three commissioners.

WILSON'S MIND FREE ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Tells Women Callers He Will Consider Putting Subject in Message.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—President Wilson refused to commit himself as to woman's suffrage to-day when five women appealed to him to recommend the submission of an equal suffrage constitutional amendment in his first message to Congress.

The suffragists were Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the committee which arranged the suffrage parade here March 3; Mrs. Claudine Stone, wife of Representative Stone of Illinois; Miss Mary B. Dixon of Maryland, cousin of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, wife of Dr. Wiley, and Miss Ida H. Harper of New York.

Every one of the women made a brief appeal to the President to take the side of equal suffrage in his first message to Congress. They told him they had made in vain the same appeal to President Roosevelt and President Taft, but that they hoped for better success on this occasion.

Miss Harper has been a member of the committee which appealed to the other Presidents. She recalled that when she visited President Roosevelt she had been accompanied by the late Susan B. Anthony, the noted suffragist and author.

Miss Harper declared the preface to Mr. Wilson's book "The New Freedom" was the strongest argument for equal suffrage she had encountered in modern literature. She quoted the paragraphs in which Mr. Wilson protested against legislation behind committee doors for people who are never called in for consultation and declared that this protest applied to women as much as men.

"Women," she said, "are those whom you describe as being excluded from the committee rooms."

The President said he was greatly interested in hearing his visitors present their views. He promised that their arguments should have careful consideration by him.

Mr. Wilson declared that a possible failure to mention equal suffrage in his message to the special session should not be construed as signifying that he is opposed to it. "The cause," he intimated, "he might consider it businesslike to ask Congress to deal with problems other than those of suffrage at this session."

Ocean Ice Reports to Be Given Out.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Navy Department announced to-day that the London Board of Trade had arranged that the ice patrol steamer Scotia would send all its ice reports to the naval hydrographic office at Washington, which will give out the information.



Quality Never Varies

BIG TRUNKS BARRED AS FREE BAGGAGE

Interstate Commerce Board
Fixes Limit at
45 Inches.

WHAT'LL THE WOMEN DO?

Railroad Men Said Trunks Were
Growing Larger and a Halt
Had to Be Called.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has sided with the unempathetic baggage men against trunk manufacturers and women folk, drummers, costumers, actors and others who own up to date wardrobe trunks in the fight made by the railroads to halt the fast increasing size of baggage.

By a rule of the commission promulgated yesterday in Washington forty-five inches is established as the greatest dimension of any "regulation baggage receptacle" and carriers are permitted to charge as "excess" on all trunks and other pieces of baggage exceeding that limit. The excess charges are fixed at the proportionate rate for five pounds for every inch over forty-five inches. Further, that the commission held that the railroads or other carriers may on a year's notice reject for checking purposes any baggage over six feet one way. This will be a sad blow to many women who are now obliged to stand on tiptoe to reach into the compartments of trunks that are taller than their six foot husbands.

The wardrobe trunk, with its rounded top, various drawers and hangers for gowns and other things that shouldn't be crumpled, have become very popular in the last few months and their size has increased with their popularity. Fastidious folk have found that the joys of travel have been increased a hundred-fold since the trunk manufacturers hit upon the scheme of making it possible to transport one's combined bureau and wardrobe direct to one's hotel at the end of a journey and have everything stay put.

But the increasing sizes of the trunks and other freak receptacles with bulging sides wore out the patience of the baggage men and the heads of baggage departments of railroads worried for fear that trunks would grow so big that they would not be able to get them inside baggage cars. Then the happy inspiration came to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission and there was much rejoicing yesterday over the new rule.

"This big trunk business was getting to be an infernal nuisance," said the baggage agent of an important railroad yesterday. "I have seen wardrobe trunks nearly seven feet tall. The old style trunks were made to pack things in. You filled 'em up and they were solid. These new fangled trunks are hollow where the hangers are and they offer no resistance at all, making them more liable to break. Then the tops are rounded and you can't turn them upside down simply because they won't stand that way. They have got to set 'em upright or place them on their backs."

"I have heard of many baggage masters being hurt as the result of the new fangled style of trunks. As trunks sped around curves pieces of baggage placed on the rounded tops slipped off and injured the men in the baggage car. Again we have found the old style trunks were too big for baggage trucks unless they were stood right side up with care, and then we couldn't get them inside elevators unless they were laid flat again. All that takes time that you can't well afford to waste on their backs."

A three and a half foot trunk is a good size. We can handle the forty-five inch ones with ease. The six footers and over that we have been getting are intolerable nuisances. They are apparently designed simply for convenience at the end of journeys. They are used for wardrobes in hotels and I sometimes think that many of them serve as wardrobes in homes.

A baggage head of another railroad said that the hollow feature of the new style trunks made it a very easy matter for baggage men accidentally to pierce them in the handling.

"This," he said, "has cost many a man his job. I just bought a \$75 wardrobe trunk for my wife and it's a beauty, but I'm glad that measures are to be taken which will have a tendency to curtail their further expansion."

Baggage of other roads pointed out that baggage handling has been made more difficult by the increasing size of trunks, and particularly the bulging kind much used by commercial travelers, which have a tendency to make more or less unstable any pile of baggage in cars and at terminals.

BRYAN SEES ILLINOIS LEADERS.

Said to Be Sent by Wilson to Break Senate Deadlock.

CHICAGO, March 17.—William Jennings Bryan, supposedly as the emissary of President Wilson, came to Chicago to-night to assist Illinois Democrats to conduct in straightening out the Senatorial tangle in the Legislature.

After a two hour stay the Secretary of State boarded a train for Springfield, where he will make an address before the Legislature to-morrow.

It was not until after 9 o'clock that Mr. Bryan arrived in Chicago from Washington and he was immediately escorted to the banquet room as a guest of honor of the Irish Fellowship Club's St. Patrick's Day celebration. Here he found Gov. Dunne, James Hamilton Lewis and other State party leaders, with whom he will hold conferences on his Western trip.

State party leaders take it for granted that the Nebraska will favor the election of James Hamilton Lewis for the long term Senatorship.

DR. FRIEDMANN GIVES PUBLIC TREATMENT

Patients at Bellevue and Montefiore Home Get the Injection.

22 IN VARIOUS STAGES

Fifteen Governors of States Invite Him to Go and Make Tests.

If Dr. Friedmann feels that he is not receiving due recognition in New York in the testing of his tuberculosis remedy he now has the opportunity to go to any one of fifteen States, where he may treat tubercular patients in any manner he pleases. Up to last night there had come to him invitations from fifteen Governors asking for his services and promising that whatever laws stood in the way of his giving treatment would be suspended.

Dr. Friedmann wouldn't say anything about these offers last night, but they evidently had pleased him. What seemed to give him more satisfaction was the large clinic that had been held in the afternoon at Bellevue Hospital. It was the first time since his arrival in the United States that an avowedly public institution had given him the opportunity for which he has sought. The treatment was witnessed by two physicians of the Health Department and more than a hundred other persons.

For the first time since Dr. Friedmann has been here reporters were allowed to witness the injection of the culture. In the amphitheatre were invited physicians, the house staff of Bellevue, the entire corps of nurses of the hospital's tuberculosis ward, and a few medical students. Among the doctors present were Dr. John Winters Brannan, Superintendent George O'Hanlon, Dr. I. Anderson and Dr. Stinson of Washington, Dr. Serfati of the Italian navy, Dr. H. M. Kollogg of Milwaukee, Dr. Hanneke of Albany, Dr. Frank Hay and Dr. Board of Birmingham, Ala., Dr. Millet of East Bridge-water, Mass., and Leopold Stern.

Eleven patients, one after another, were rolled in on tables. In the case of each there was a short explanation by a physician. Dr. Friedmann, dressed for operating, stood by with his minute syringe in hand. When the explanation of the case was over a sheet was thrown back and the injection was made in the left thigh of the patient. The patient was taken away through the swinging doors at the left and another was brought in from the opposite side. Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann stood by the side of his brother holding the appliances for administering either.

Of the eleven patients treated all but one had pulmonary tuberculosis. That one woman was treated. When he visited Bellevue on Sunday Dr. Friedmann chose twelve cases, but in the case of one of the patients an ulcer had formed on the tongue and treatment was not given. The patients were of all stages in the disease from the incipient to the last. Dr. Friedmann's next appointment was at the Montefiore Home at 137th street and Broadway. There a clinic had been arranged previously for his Canadian trip. Twenty-five tuberculosis patients had been brought down from the Bedford Sanatorium, a branch of the home, to receive either treatment or examination. These were in addition to those already housed in the home.

Dr. Friedmann spent nearly three hours at the home, not leaving until 8 o'clock. He examined fifteen patients and treated eleven. These were chosen both from those from Bedford and from the home itself. Those from the former institution who were not examined will be taken back to Bedford this morning with the hope that on Dr. Friedmann's visit later in the week he will be able to attend to them.

Six men and four women suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and one girl with a tubercular wrist joint received treatment at the Montefiore Home. Three patients were rejected. Their condition had improved since they had been under other treatment, and Dr. Friedmann said he did not think it would be fair to test his culture on them. Another patient was rejected because there was some doubt as to the diagnosis.

Dr. Anderson and Dr. Stinson of the public health service were present at the Montefiore tests. Their attendance was the first indication that the cases there would be watched by the Government. Other doctors present were Superintendent S. Wachsman, Dr. Simon Baruch and Dr. Alfred Meyer.

Dr. Friedmann made two visits yesterday to the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, at Madison avenue and 123rd street. He went there at noon and again at 2 o'clock to look over the cases of the many children who are crippled from tuberculosis. He went over the histories of twenty-five and studied X-ray pictures of their deformities.

Dr. Herman C. Frauenthal and Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, both of the hospital, had sent word to the mothers of the crippled children that had come under their medical care that they might as well see Dr. Friedmann, and the streets were jammed with mothers carrying afflicted children.

Dr. Friedmann will not treat at this hospital until Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning. He goes there again to-morrow to make up his preparatory records. To-morrow morning he will return to Bellevue to continue treatment there of selected cases.

COURT CHECKS BURLESON.

He Cannot Enforce Newspaper Publication Pending Suit.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Postmaster General Burleson was halted to-day by the Supreme Court in his announced intention to enforce the newspaper publication law without waiting for the highest court to pass on the constitutionality of the statute.

The petition for an injunction filed by attorneys for the New York Journal of Commerce last Monday was granted to-day by Chief Justice White, which will stay the hand of the post office department while the court is determining whether or not the law is within the constitutional power of Congress to enact.

The fact that the court granted the application for the restraining order does not necessarily mean that the law will be held invalid. But it at least proves that the court has not yet foreclosed the question against the publishers, for in that case the injunction would hardly have been issued.

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JULIAN'S ALUMNI SHOW OCTAGONAL ART

It Concerns a Lady Walking
on Fifth Avenue in Sun-
light, &c., &c.

Eighty artists, les anciens de L'Academie Julian, those who have studied in the celebrated Julian schools, slipped into the Hotel Brevoort, arrayed in their caps and tunics of the Paris quartier Latin, last evening and each of them carried under his arm an original Futurist painting, more Futurist than anything seen in the recent exhibition of modern art. It was the occasion of the sixth annual dinner and reunion of the academy.

After the artists, the names of many of whom are familiar on magazine covers, in art galleries and in advertisements, had hung their Cubic burlesques on the walls of the Brevoort banquet room, some one was inspired to write this verse, which it will be remembered, is after a poem by Mr. Coleridge:

She is not bare to outward view
As naked maidens be;
Her formless form seemed much askew
Till 'twas explained to me;
Oh, then I understood her plight—
A Cubist daubed her overnight!

Her footless feet are bare and cold
And hairless is her hair,
She trips with eyelids and noses bold
Up, down a steepless stair;
And, thank the Lord, she's rarer far
Than ordinary maidens are!

There was lots of other verse which was even worse. The exhibition and dinner inflicted a new school of art called "octagonalism," originated by Benjamin A. Francke. The painting proved to be Artist Francke's notion of a "Lady Walking on Fifth Avenue in Sunlight," and because of the fact that it was both the worst and most original of the contributions it is supposed that it received the first prize, which was a gold dust medal.

The second prize probably was a draw between Mr. Mattress, who sketched a little thing (school of art unknown, even by the artist) called "The Awakening," and Lucius Hitchcock, the illustrator, who painted his impression of the "Probably knows where he got it" of "The Lame Duck."

Orlando Roland, who paints portraits of living literary celebrities and is supposed to write poetry, contributed a study of the inaugural parade which was ruled out of last evening's exhibition on the ground that a well schooled Cubist could have guessed what it was all about.

J. William Fosdick, president of the Academy, acted as toastmaster.

Some of those who didn't withhold their names from publication are H. L. Hildebrand, Stanley Todd, Frank Verbeck, Harry Watrous, F. S. Dellondough, William Laurel Harris, Irving Couss, Harry Poor, G. B. Mitchell, who introduced Boston beans in Paris; Carlton Chapman, Ernest Peixotto, Charles Winter, Henry Salem Hubbard, Hubert Adams.

REVIEWS MINE RIOT EVIDENCE.

Gov. Hatfield Expected to Acquit Paulson and Batfly.

CHAMBERSTON, W. Va., March 17.—Gov. Hatfield to-day began to review the evidence and the findings in the case of Mother Jones, John W. Brown, Paul J. Paulson, Charles Batfly, George F. Parsons, Charles H. Russell and the forty-three others tried by the military commission for conspiracy to commit murder, inciting riots and other offenses. The belief is pretty general that Paulson and Batfly will be acquitted as no direct evidence was presented against them.

INDICTMENTS DUE TO-DAY.

Jack Sullivan's Case to Be Argued in Court.

The indictments against ex-Inspectors Thompson, Hussey and Murtha have not yet been handed down. They are said to be held until the indictment staff of the District Attorney's office has had an opportunity to go over them to its satisfaction.

Harford T. Marshall, counsel for Jacob Reich, better known as Jack Sullivan, former newsboy, moved before Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday for the dismissal of the indictment charging Sullivan with murder in connection with the killing of Herman Rosenthal. Argument was adjourned until to-day. Meanwhile an indictment charging Sullivan with bribing a witness not to testify was handed up to Judge Malone in General Sessions by one of the General Sessions Grand Jurors.

This indictment is based on the testimony of Rosie Hertz, who said that she had paid Sullivan \$1,000 to keep a witness from testifying and that she afterward learned that \$400 of this had gone to the prospective witness. Sullivan will be arraigned to-day and it is understood that the murder indictment against him will be dismissed with the consent of the District Attorney at the same time. A further indictment against Sullivan charging him with grand larceny in the matter of alleged collections from Rosie Hertz is expected later in the week.

Policeman John J. Hartigan was dismissed from the Police Department by Commissioner Waldo yesterday. He was convicted on Saturday of perjury. Capt. Thomas W. Walsh and Policeman Eugene Fox, both of whom have pleaded guilty to felonies, are said still to be members of the department.

A physician's certificate was presented to Justice Seabury yesterday on behalf of Edward J. Newell, a lawyer, who is indicted on a charge of bribing a witness in connection with keeping Sipp out of the State. Justice Seabury ordered either that Newell be in court for pleading to the felony indictment this morning or that a more explicit certificate be presented.

The daily reports that Hartigan would turn State's witness were heard again yesterday, but were not verified. Hartigan comes before Justice Seabury this morning, when Lawyer Donnelly will make such motions as he deems fit.

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